

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

W. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAN. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PUBLICATION OFFICE IS next door to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

THE GAZETTE OFFICE—NOTICE

Frequent inquiries for us at our office at the Centre render it necessary that we should state that our Central Office in Bloomfield is simply or chiefly only a PUBLICATION OFFICE, regularly open on Fridays, which is our publication day. The papers are distributed from that office on that day through the mail, or otherwise, to subscribers, and to news dealers. We visit that office daily to get such communications and advertisements as may be placed in our office box, but our editorial room is at our residence on Washington street, where we may generally be found in our Library before nine A. M., and after 4 P. M., and will be happy to see our friends and those who have any GAZETTE business with us. Letters by post or through our office box reach us twice every day.

NEW SUBSCRIBERS

paying the \$2. subscription now shall receive the GAZETTE, *free of postage*, from 1st October to the end of 1875, or one year and three months being three months for nothing. We hope this liberal offer will prompt many to enrol their names as friends and supporters of one of the best weekly local papers published in this or any other State.

DELINQUENTS.—There are a number of subscribers who have not yet paid their subscription for the present year. May we ask their prompt attention to this little matter.

ABOUT NOTICES.—Those who desire to have the deaths of friends published in the GAZETTE had better furnish written particulars to us, or instruct the undertaker to do it. It should be left at our office by 9 o'clock on Thursday mornings.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

I hereby designate THURSDAY, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1874, as a day of Public Thanksgiving and Prayer; and I recommend the people of this State to observe the same by assembling on that day in their respective Houses of Public Worship, there to give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings bestowed during the year now drawing to a close, and to pray for the continuance of similar blessings.

Given under my hands and seal, at the Executive Chamber, in the city of Trenton, the sixteenth day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth.

JOEL PARKER.

Attest:

JOHN A. HALL, Private Secretary.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

II.

THE LATE DEFEAT—PRESIDENT GRANT NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR IT—WHERE THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS.
Deliberate reflection convinces us that our last week's article on this subject ascribed the defeat of the party to the proper source—the just indignation and righteous judgment of our offended Sovereign, the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. The same, doubtless, could be said of the overthrow of the Democratic party in 1859. For sixteen years the Republican party has now been entrusted with the juntas of the Government.* And this has been the most trying and critical era of our Country's history.

The great and good Abraham Lincoln was called and especially endowed in mind and heart for the emergencies of the civil war period. But the mistake of the party in associating with him, as Vice-President, during his second term, a life long Democrat and a Southerner, who by the assassination of Lincoln was exalted to the Presidency, virtually operated to block the progress or pervert the salutary measures of reconstruction for four years, at the time when it should have been carried forward with the greatest vigor, and would have proved most successful. By this means the four years following the war were practically lost, or worse than lost.

Then our present worthy chief magistrate, PRESIDENT GRANT, was elected to preside over the destinies of this great nation. Though possessed of the highest attributes of manliness and nobility of character, of ardent patriotism and peerless military genius, of quick discernment and instinctive sense of justice, of an honorable purpose of fidelity to trust and of energetic performance of duty, yet General Grant's previous life had given him no experience of statesmanship, no acquaintance with the arts and intrigues of politicians and the chicanery of diplomats. Though duly accredited for an unusual share of natural acumen and soundness of judgment, yet he had not been endowed with the logician's culture and skill, nor the orator's eloquence. How was he to withstand the onsets that would be attempted to obtain place or patronage by eminent lawyers, able judges, eloquent divines, eminent senators, powerful conspirators and unprincipled politicians? Is it surprising that during the first years of his incumbency he should make blunders? Is it not rather a marvel that he should not have made some disastrous mistakes? To our mind, President Grant has proved himself a remarkable man.

The errors of the Republican party are to be charged to the account of certain statesmen "who would have it so," and brought to bear such influences with arguments

* The Democrats once held the reins twelve consecutive years under Jackson and Van Buren, and an other time eight years under Pierce and Buchanan.

and "weight of political experience," that he must have been a bold chief, who, with his conscious unfamiliarity, should have persisted singly to stand against the combination of allowed wisdom, experience, and renown, that was bent on a purpose and assumed to be actuated by disinterested patriotism.

The fact is, President Grant has been constantly harassed and embarrassed by this impertinent interference of oracular counsel and this heavy pressure to obtain success and power. If he has sometimes yielded against his better judgment in matters of inferior importance, should he be blamed, or those who were so persistent and dogmatic? And, in other matters of greater significance and of more manifest consequence, as in the rehabilitation of certain Southern States, where desirable results have not been reached out of deference to State rights and constitutional law, or have been delayed and prevented by the wicked schemes of sinister ex-rebels, prematurely amnestied, or corrupt politicians, determined to rule or ruin; surely the President cannot justly be deemed blameworthy. Likewise in those things which belong to the legislative department, upon whose functions the executive has not thought it wise or felt willing to encroach, as he is held accountable for congressional delinquencies?

THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—which President Grant strongly recommended, and himself inaugurated, has found in him a firm friend and a zealous promoter. Finance and Banking, about which the wisest and best men in the country so greatly differ, while the President has not hesitated to express his general opinions as to proposed measures, and in a memorable case to interpose his conscientious and patriotic veto, he has referred the subject to the legislation of Congress, where it properly belongs. Is he then to be held culpable for the incapacity or neglect of those whom the people send to represent them in the House and in the Senate?

Once more, in respect to the universal depression of trade and business, is that to be laid at the door of the President?

If the government is in any way responsible for it, it must be traced to the legislative department which made the laws, tampered with the currency, wasted time in school boy debates about financial policy, specie basis, etc. and decreed or withheld a protective tariff, or a healthful free trade competition, according to its mind.

In these references to questions forced upon the public mind by the unexpected result of the late elections, we do not wish to be considered the enologist of President Grant, but we desire to do him justice, and to turn the thought of fair minded men to a consideration of his true character and proper relations to the recent defeat of the Republican Party. Of all the public men in the United States, who ever may be chargeable, we are persuaded that President Grant at least is innocent of blame in this connection.

Therefore we consider that the rebuke which the slaughtering defeat of the party administers, does not include the President in its castigation.

If then we have succeeded in exonerating our worthy Chief Magistrate, the way is open for us to say that very much is due to Congressional inaction, and much also to prominent influential partisans with sinister intent, whose mal-adroitness did not beguile the public heart, nor conceal from the observing the evil designs they sought to cover.

Mid-chief, however, was done. In prosecution of nefarious purposes they hesitated not to load Grant's honored name with ignominy and reproach and to encourage the wide circulation and reading of certain papers which were constantly filled with opprobrium of the President and the administration, and which insidiously poisoned the minds and alienated the judgment of many readers from the party and its principles. Of such, we hesitate not to express the opinion that the New York organ of the so-called "Liberal Republican Party" has exerted a most demoralizing and pernicious influence.

Doubtless, also, the general depression in business, and the burden of present taxation, and the increased cost of living, had begotten a measure of popular discontent which naturally stimulated a sensibility and readiness to find fault with the existing state of things, and to imagine that the tides of demagogues and their allies against the administration of the Republican party were well founded. From these premises it was easy to imbibe the erroneous conclusion that any change would be an improvement, and forgetting the drastic effect of former experience, beguiled Republicans swallowed the gilded Democratic pill. In their drugged condition, they were easily persuaded by the "Liberal" foxes that they also would look handsome with their tails cut off!

These animadversions would be incomplete without a few words in reference to the outlook for the future. President Grant alone now stands unmoved by the elections. Around him the hopes of the party and of the country must rally. The preponderating vote against the party is very significant if rightly interpreted, and will be very efficacious if wisely heeded. It seems to us that it unfurls the banner of *free trade*. Its other indications we will not assume to point out, they are more or less obvious to every one.

The opportunity for the President to cut loose from all the trammels which have necessitated his submission to strict party rules and demanded his deference to "high personal influence," could not be more propitious. His own experience is superior to that of any other man in the country. His breadth of patriotism and his soundness of judgment are undoubtedly. Let his inde-

pendence of will and his promptitude of action now assert itself. Let him speedily clear the temples of justice and every department of the public service of the "money changers" and fill the offices everywhere with pure and incorruptible men, and he will be universally approved and sustained, and a period of prosperity and growth will dawn upon our land as it has never known before.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Our N. York Letter is attracting much attention and is proving a very gratifying feature of this journal. Encounters on it have reached our ears frequently and all agree that it alone is worth the subscription price of the Gazette.

TOWN COUNCIL—BLOOMFIELD.—Regular meeting, November 18, 1874. Present: Messrs. Beach, Reed, Potter, Richards and Sherman.

Resolutions adopted that Hillside Avenue be accepted as a public highway in accordance with a map furnished by A. G. McComb.

Orders were drawn for the following bills: Madison & Brothers, \$231, Cross-walk account; John Hall, \$6, S. J. Potter, Treasurer, \$85, Geo. W. Perry, \$100, J. C. Beach \$6, Contingent account; P. McKenna, \$130.32, J. Banks Reed, \$1,080.54, Patr. Higgins \$21, J. Kierst \$73.75, Road account; J. Morland \$24, Poor account.

Communications were received from H. E. Spalding and J. R. Zabriske in regard to erroneous assessments. Referred to Town Counsel.

The Overseer of the Poor was instructed to buy one ton of coal for Mrs. Sarah Scott.

The Clerk was instructed to notify property owners on Park and Watsessing Avenues to repair their side walks within the time specified by law.

Also to notify Montclair Railway Company to repair bridges over their roads at Forest and Bens streets and Ridgewood and Sherman Avenues.

Further action in regard to widening Washington Street was deferred till Friday, 29th inst.

WATSESSING METHODIST CHURCH.—The Praying-band from Drew Seminary will conduct the exercises at the Watsessing M. E. Church, Saturday evening, 21st, and Sunday, 22nd.

Thanksgiving Exercises on the 26th. In the morning commencing at 10 o'clock a Love-feast. In the evening a Tea-party, accompanied by readings, recitations, and music. First table to be served at 6 o'clock.

HOME MATTERS

WEATHER CHRONICLE.
Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre Nov. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18
At 7 A. M. 36° 26° 18° 27° 26° 36° 51°
At N. 100° 42° 35° 30° 38° 51° 50° 55°
At 9 P. M. 32° 29° 22° 35° 43° 51° 42°

BLOOMFIELD.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.—Interested inquiries are frequently made as to what the Town Council are doing under the Street Improvement Law. We should like to tell them, but we are not advised. We have just been asked about "Railroad ditches," as it is presumed to be named, the street laid out a year since, or more adjoining the M. & E. Railroad and running between Washington and Glenwood Aves. Is there any reason why this street should not be opened and put in a condition for use? It is only necessary, we think, to call the attention of the Town Council to the importance of this facility in getting to the Depot from the West End. As that has been legally taken for public use, there can be no good reason why it should be. To the purport that on the advice of their Counsel, they decline to construct the bridge as not within the legal obligations

of the County Board.

After considerable debate the Council made the following order: that the Counsel to this Board be instructed to take such legal action as he may deem expedient against the Montclair Railway Company, to compel them to construct a good and sufficient bridge across the deep cut which they have made for that road at Montclair Avenue crossing in this township.

THE DEEP CUT.—A confused misapprehension of obligations, moral and legal, operate to prevent the execution of a highly important and indispensable measure not only for the convenience but also for the safety of the public having occasion to travel on Mountain Avenue. In the construction of the Montclair Railway the engineers required the bed of the road to be graded some thirty feet below the level of Mountain Avenue at that crossing the effect of which was to divert the stream of water which crosses the Avenue nearly from its natural channel into the railway cut. As it belongs to the Board of Freeholders to a regulation of the Council, made at a former meeting, for the construction of a new bridge over the creek and the deep cut of the Montclair Railway at the crossing of Mountain Avenue, was received, to the purport that on the advice of their Counsel, they decline to construct the bridge as not within the legal obligations

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